REMARKS

This application has been reviewed in light of the Office Action dated June 1, 2005. Claims 86, 87, 92, 96, 97, 104 and 108-110 are presented for examination, of which Claims 86 and 97 are in independent form. Favorable reconsideration is requested.

Claims 86, 87, 92, 96, and 108 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious from U.S. Patent 6,584,534 (*Kobayashi*) in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US 2003/0115430 (*Stone et al.*) and either (1) U.S. Patent 6,363,461 (*Pawlowski et al.*) or (2) U.S. Patent 5,748,629 (*Caldera et al.*); and Claims 97, 104, 109, and 110, as being obvious from *Kobayashi* in view of *Stone et al.*

Independent Claim 86 is directed to a method of data packet transmission from a first network to a second network via a communication device interconnecting the first and second networks, the first network being a communication bus transporting data packets in isochronous and asynchronous modes, the second network being a packet-switching network transporting data packets in connected and non-connected modes. In method of Claim 86, internal resources adapted to a receiving mode in which data packets are received from the first network are allocated, and data packets are transmitted to the second network through the internal allocated resources in a mode associated with the receiving mode by using the reserved resources. According to Claim 86, in a case in which the isochronous mode is associated with the connected mode, the allocating step is performed before the communication device receives data packets from the first network, and in a case in which the asynchronous mode is associated with the non-connected mode, the allocating step is performed after the communication device receives data packets from the first network.

Kobayashi relates to a communication apparatus provided with synchronous transfer function and asynchronous transfer function. Figures 2A and 2B of that patent illustrate an example of a configuration of a communication system composed of digital devices (201 and 202 in Figure 2A).

Stone et al., as understood by Applicants, relates to a system and method for implementing isochronous processor cache.

Caldera et al., as understood by Applicants, relates to allocated and dynamic bandwidth management, and in particular an ATM network switch and method of utilization for adaptively providing integrated services therein.

Pawlowski et al., as understood by Applicants, relates to memory resource arbitration based on dedicated time slot allocation, and in particular to computer systems that employ a method for minimizing central processing unit (CPU) memory latency while transferring streaming data.

At page 2 of the Office Action, the Examiner concedes that *Kobayashi* does not teach that (1) resources are allocated when they are "adapted to a receiving mode" for isochronous packets before the second network receives packets from the first network, and (2) when asynchronous packets are sent, allocation of the resources occurs after the communication device receives the packets from the first network.

The Examiner asserts, at page 3 of the Office Action. that *Stone* teaches pre-reserving memory for the isochronous packets for a device 116 on a packet switched network which operates in the presence of asynchronous packets as well.

First, Applicants note that *Stone et al.* has an effective date (June 29, 2000) which is later than the filing date of French application 0001553 (February 8, 2000), from which this case claims priority. Applicants enclose herewith a sworn translation of that French priority application. Since the pending claims are supported by the French priority application, *Stone* is not prior art against the claims.

Second, Applicants submit that even if *Stone et al.* were prior art against the claims, nothing in *Kobayashi, Stone et al.*, and either *Caldera et al.* or *Pawlowski et al.*, whether considered separately or in any permissible combination (if any) would teach or suggest the features recited in Claim 86 of a method of data packet transmission from a first network to a second network via a communication device interconnecting the first and second networks, the first network being a communication bus transporting data packets in isochronous and asynchronous modes, the second network being a packet-switching network transporting data packets in connected and non-connected modes.

For at least these reasons, it is submitted that independent Claim 86 is allowable over the cited references.
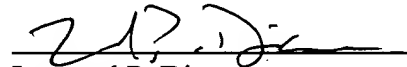
Independent Claim 97 is a device claim corresponding to method Claim 86, and is believed to be allowable over the cited references for at least the reasons presented above in connection with Claim 86.

The other claims in this application depend from one or another of the independent claims discussed above and, therefore, are submitted to be patentable for at least the same reasons. Since each dependent claim is also deemed to define an additional aspect of the invention, individual reconsideration of the patentability of each claim on its own merits is respectfully requested.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicants respectfully request favorable reconsideration and early passage to issue of the present application.

Applicants' undersigned attorney may be reached in our New York Office by telephone at (212) 218-2100. All correspondence should continue to be directed to our address listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

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